

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL XVI

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909

NO. 23

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Engineer to Be Employed by City to Make Estimate of Cost of General Sewer System---\$4770.10 in City Treasury

The Board of City Trustees met at the usual hour Tuesday evening, with Trustees Hynding, McSweeney and Hickey present.

A petition signed by forty-six citizens and taxpayers was presented asking that the Board employ a competent engineer to come and give an estimate as to the cost of putting in an up-to-date sewer system.

On motion of Trustee McSweeney, seconded by Trustee Hickey, the clerk was instructed to communicate with Mr. Moore of Santa Clara, asking him to come here and look the field over and give a rough estimate as to the cost of such a survey. Mr. Moore is the engineer who laid out the sewer systems of San Mateo, Redwood City, Santa Clara and other portions of the Peninsular.

A communication was received from the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., asking that its license be reduced from \$10 to \$5 per quarter, to conform with the rate paid in other communities with a like number of subscribers.

On motion the communication was

placed on file and is to be made a special order of business at the next meeting.

It was agreed by the board that at the next meeting the matter of merchants' licenses would be brought up for special discussion.

The report of the different city officials for the month were read, the Treasurer's report showing there is now on deposit to the credit of the city \$4770.10.

The City Marshal was instructed to see that proper signs be placed at the incorporate limits relative to the speed of automobiles.

On motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee McSweeney, the street committee was authorized to advertise for bids to furnish the city a water sprinkling wagon.

On motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee McSweeney, the club was authorized to communicate with Attorney Ward Brown of Colma, asking him to send in his bill for legal services rendered the city.

them being W. J. Savage, Z. J. Montgomery, Thos. Spellman, Matt Callan, Wm. C. Silver, Jr., editor of the North End Record, of Colma and Judge A. McSweeney and E. I. Woodman, of this city.

The various committees are well organized and the prospects are that the celebration will be a grand success.

After the parade in the morning, from Hillcrest to Colma, 1500 school children will sing national airs appropriate to the occasion during the literary exercises.

Picnics will be given at Biggio Park, Colma and at Vista Grande, and there will be a fireworks display at night at Hillcrest.

Hundreds of the residents of San Bruno and this city will join in the North End celebration this year.

The Fourth will be celebrated in this city next year and in the year following at San Bruno.

There will be great rivalry between above named places and those of the North End as to who will have the best floats in the parade.

A finance committee is collecting funds this week sufficient to warrant giving a first-class celebration.

The press of San Mateo County is urged to give plenty publicity to this North End celebration, as most of the residents of that section are newcomers to the county and should be made to feel that they are welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cunningham were pleasantly surprised by a few of their friends last Thursday afternoon. Everyone brought good things to eat and a good time was had. Those present were: Mrs. Tom Hickey, Mrs. McGraw, Mrs. J. Maule, Mrs. Theo. Berlinger, Mrs. A. McSweeney, Mrs. Kate Sheehan, Mrs. McSweeney, Sr., and Mrs. Shapland.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

Residents of South San Francisco are asked to furnish this office with any news items that they know of from time to time. There is a letter box attached to our front door, in which written items can be placed. Please write on one side of paper and sign your name to it. THE ENTERPRISE desires to print all the local happenings, and the people of South San Francisco can be of material help.

Someone stole a cow Sunday belonging to Mrs. J. J. McGrath.

Matt Callan, of Colma, was in this city on business on Tuesday.

The best bread, pies, cakes and candies at Mrs. Mahoney's, 307 Grand Avenue.

Jas. Carmody, the wood and coal, and hay and grain dealer, has had the front of his place of business improved.

Joe Gibson and family have moved into the Drs. Turnbull residence on Linden Avenue.

Many residents of South San Francisco attended the Nelson-Hyland fight at the Mission street Arena last Saturday afternoon.

J. R. Luttrell was in town this week. In addition to his interests here he is engaged in business at Mojave, this State.

An hourly through service on the electric car line between this city and San Francisco would increase the transient traffic very materially.

The extensive area both to the north and south of upper Grand Avenue is becoming a great garden spot, filled with flowers and vegetables.

Considerable quiet buzzing is going on now as to who will be candidates for the various city offices to be voted for by the people next April.

Don't forget the social dance given by Charlier Orchestra at Metropolitan Hall this (Saturday) evening. Admission 25 cents; ladies free.

A few days ago a man suspected of robbing J. C. Gillan's safe in a saloon on the Mission Road was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Daneri. Yesterday the man was released from custody for want of evidence.

"A fresh milk cow for sale. Apply 390 Grand Avenue." This reader was published once in THE ENTERPRISE on last Saturday. On Tuesday the cow was sold. If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything, put an ad in THE ENTERPRISE and you will get results.

The Western Sand and Rock Company is building structures necessary to its business on lower Chestnut Avenue, to which a spur track will be built connecting it with the Southern Pacific Company's tracks on the Mission Road.

City Trustees Hynding and Hickey made a tour of inspection over the automobile boulevard from this city to the Cliff House, San Francisco, yesterday afternoon. They also inspected the roads in Golden Gate Park. They desired to gain information about the advantages of putting oil on roads.

Wm. Rehberg, a well-known resident of this city, left here Friday morning for a trip to Chicago and Detroit, to be absent about two months. He will go east by way of New Orleans, and will return to California by way of Salt Lake City. Reh, enjoy yourself.

At an inquest held in San Francisco last week inquiring into the cause of death of a man named Spring, who had a leg cut off by a street car a few nights before on Swift Avenue, in this city, with fatal results, the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, but stated that the primary cause of the accident was the absence of proper lights on the avenue and street car.

An inquiry was received in this city this week L. N. Fischel, of Vicksburg,

DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR THIS YEAR VERY SMALL

Fourteen Property Owners Only Have Delayed Paying Their Taxes, Totalling a Delinquency of \$123.41

The delinquent tax list for San Mateo County this year, as published, shows a very small delinquency for this city.

The amount unpaid, including penalties, is \$123.41. Following is the list:

Frank Cecchini—Lot 9, block 126. Tax, \$3.60; delinquency, 45 cents; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$4.55.

P. Casiragli et al.—West half lot 10, block 119. Tax, \$4.90; delinquency, 61 cents; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$6.01.

Maude A. Chapman—West half lot 29, block 101. Tax, \$1.35; delinquency, 17 cents; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$2.02.

J. L. Debenedetti—Mortgage interest to Bank of South San Francisco. East thirty-seven feet, six inches of lot 1, block 139. Tax, \$44.75; delinquency, \$5.60; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$50.85.

M. D. Jacobi and Rose and Sarah Jacobson—Lot 21, block 117. Tax, \$11.65; delinquency, \$1.46; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$13.61.

M. S. Maderas—Lot 14, block 97. Tax, \$1.35; delinquency, 17 cents; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$2.02.

G. Martorello—Lot 31, block 94. Tax, \$2.70; delinquency, 34 cents; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$3.54.

Kate McGrath—Lot 8, block 151. Tax, \$14.30; delinquency, \$1.79; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$16.59.

F. C. Ormonde—East half lot 31, block 119. Tax, \$1.35; delinquency, 17 cents; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$2.02.

Caroline Potter—East half lot 29, block 101. Tax, \$1.80; delinquency, 23 cents; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$2.53.

James Walters—Lot 38, block 118. Tax, \$5.40; delinquency, 68 cents; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$6.58.

Henry Schentz—Lot 4, block 145. Tax, \$3.60; delinquency, 45 cents; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$4.55.

H. A. Cameron—Lot 33, Buckingham subdivision. Tax, 90 cents; delinquency, 11 cents; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$1.51.

M. F. Healy—Lots 21-26, Buckingham subdivision. Tax, \$5.80; delinquency, 73 cents; costs, 50 cents. Total, \$7.03.

Mississippi, asking for information about this locality. A copy of the illustrated special edition of THE ENTERPRISE was sent him. He asked for an illustrated booklet. Lately there have been many inquiries from different parts of the United States for information about this locality. The City Trustees should establish a publicity fund to meet this necessary requirement.

What might have proven a very disastrous conflagration occurred in this city last Saturday afternoon. By some unknown cause a fire started in the kitchen of the Alpine Hotel, and in a few minutes the back end of the building was in a mass of flames. Through the quick action of the local fire department, the fire was soon under control and extinguished. Luckily, there was not much wind, else the fire would have reached other buildings and caused a large conflagration. The building is owned by D. Palany, and was rented as a hotel and saloon by N. Baggenstos, who had his belongings insured. The building had no insurance on it.

To-morrow, June 6th, the local Woodmen will honor the memory of their departed neighbors according to ritualistic rite. In the forenoon the graves of the deceased members of Progress Camp will be strewn with flowers, after which the Camp will attend in a body the solemn memorial exercises to be held in Golden Gate Commandery Hall, San Francisco. Excitement is running pretty high as next Wednesday night approaches, when the camp will give, well, we might call it, a "red-hot old time,"—select program, high jinks, and so on. As Neighbor Edwards expresses it, "Something that will go down to history." Admission by card only. Neighbors, "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

On Saturday last, the ladies of the Catholic church gave an entertainment and outing for the benefit of the church. The entertainment was in Metropolitan Hall, with songs, flag drill and other interesting exercises by the children of the parish. The outing and picnic was held in the Cunningham garden grounds. The use of these spacious sheltered gardens were given free of charge for this occasion by Mrs. E. L. Cunningham. The gardens were fast filling up with a merry crowd of children and grown ups, and the merry games were just opening when the fire bell sounded its alarm, giving warning of a fire in the Alpine Hotel. The garden and hall were emptied as if by magic and only a fraction of the crowds at both places returned when the fire was quenched. Notwithstanding this unfortunate interruption the ladies of the church realized a neat net profit for the benefit of the church.

ENTHUSIASTIC FOURTH OF JULY MEETING

An enthusiastic mass meeting was held at Colma Hall, Colma, last Tuesday evening.

The meeting was presided over by B. Fehnmann, chairman of the executive committee who has charge of the arrangements for giving a joint Fourth of July celebration at the North End of this county, comprising Colma, Vista Grande, Hillcrest, Crocker Tract and Mission Tract.

Several speakers were present among

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spent

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No Income

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are the foundation

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Fortune

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Jesse W. Lillenthal, President
C. F. Hamsher, Cashier

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South San Francisco Railroad Time Table

BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:13 A. M.
7:23 A. M.
7:43 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:03 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:43 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
9:23 A. M.
10:08 A. M.
12:53 P. M.
3:01 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
4:43 P. M.
(Saturday only)
5:23 P. M.
7:03 P. M.
7:13 P. M.
9:33 P. M.
10:33 P. M.
(Sunday only)

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:57 A. M.
8:37 A. M.
10:57 A. M.
11:57 A. M.
1:17 P. M.
(Saturday only)
2:18 P. M.
3:37 P. M.
4:37 P. M.
5:57 P. M.
6:47 P. M.
12:02 P. M.
(Theatre Train)

SHUTTLE SERVICE

From San Francisco via Valencia Street and to San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff.

6:30 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
4:25 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
6:20 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
7:19 p. m.
(Except Sunday)

From San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff and to San Francisco via Valencia Street.

5:45 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
2:30 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
5:23 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
6:25 p. m.
(Except Sunday)

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mails leave Post Office twenty minutes before trains.

* NORTHBOUND DISPATCH.

8:03 A. M.
12:13 P. M.
3:43 P. M.
7:13 P. M.

† SOUTHBOUND DISPATCH.

6:57 A. M.
11:57 A. M.
3:17 P. M.

* Mails from south arrive.

† Mails from north arrive.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—A. Hynding (President), H. Gaerdes, H. Edwards, Thos. Hickey, D. McSweeney.

Clerk.....W. J. Smith
Treasurer.....C. L. Kauffmann
Recorder.....A. McSweeney
Marshal.....H. W. Kneese
Deputy Marshal.....W. P. Acheson
Garbage Collector.....A. F. Schmidt
Poundmaster.....H. Jaeger

BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. D. B. Plymire (President), E. E. Cunningham, Wm. Hickey, E. N. Brown, Geo. Kneese (Secretary).

SCHOOL TRUSTEES—Dunay Smith, Chas. Robinson, J. Kelly.

County Officials

Judge Superior Court.....G. H. Buck
Treasurer.....P. P. Chamberlain
Tax Collector.....C. L. McCracken
District Attorney.....J. J. Bullock
Assessor.....C. D. Hayward
County Clerk.....Joseph H. Nash
County Recorder.....John F. Johnston
Sheriff.....Robert Chatham
Auditor.....Henry Underhill
Superintendent of Schools.....Roy Cloud
Coroner and Public Adm.....Dr. H. G. Plymire
Surveyor.....James B. Neuman
Health Officer.....W. G. Beattie, M. D.

Officials—First Township

Supervisor.....James T. Casey
Justice of the Peace.....A. McSweeney
Constable.....Bob Carroll
Postmaster.....E. E. Cunningham

The Problem

By R. B. Shelton.

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Caverly looked up from the litter of papers on the library table and regarded thoughtfully the pretty, anxious face of the girl who sat close to the fire.

"I'd no idea your father was so heavily involved in this matter," said he. "There is precious little left for you. If he had lived no doubt he would have made an immense fortune out of this thing. As it is—well, about twenty-five hundred is all I can make out of the estate, figure it up as best I can."

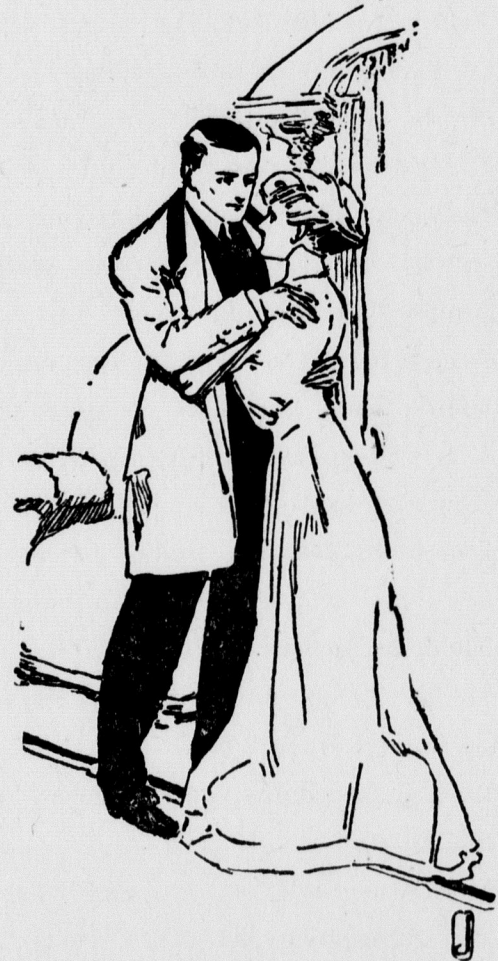
The girl said nothing. The past few days that Caverly had been figuring, figuring, always figuring, had prepared her for the worst.

"You can't live on what's left, Catherine," he said slowly, the while he looked frowningly at the ceiling. "You simply can't. I really think the only way out of this—the only feasible way—"

He paused, while his frown deepened.

"What is the way you suggest, Jim?" the girl asked very quietly.

"Well, you see," said he, "I have money enough. Fact is, Catherine, I've



HE CAUGHT HER IN HIS ARMS.

got more than I know what to do with. You must let me take care of you. We better be married, you and I. That will give me the right."

The girl flushed. She looked at the homely, honest face now bent again above the papers on the table.

"Oh, Jim," she said breathlessly, "how can you? I know how you mean it," she hurried on as a look of pained surprise crossed his face. "You are good, as you've always been—too good and too thoughtful. But married?" She laughed a bit hysterically. "Oh, dear, no!"

"I wish you would," said he rather heavily. "As I say, I have money in plenty, and this estate of your father's—"

"Jim, hush!" said the girl. "It is impossible. Please—please don't say anything more about it. I'll take care of myself somehow. There's a little money, you say. Well and good. I shall have to support myself. I shall simply have to learn to. There's my music. I certainly should be able to do something with that. I'm sure I can make a good bit giving lessons."

Caverly looked doubtful. "Of course if it's quite impossible—"

"It is," she declared.

"Well, then," said he, still dubiously, "you might try the music lessons. But if they fail the offer I just made still holds good."

He arose and picked up his hat and gloves. As the door closed behind him the girl stood at the window, watching rather wistfully the broad shoulders and the erect head as their owner made his way toward the avenue.

Something like a rueful smile curved the corners of her mouth. If Jim's offer had only come under different circumstances and in a different way, she was thinking, it would have simplified matters amazingly.

But Jim was such a whole souled, honest, slow minded chap he never could do a thing tactfully nor hide the real import of his meaning.

Caverly, on his part, stalked down the little street, wondering how on earth he had ever the courage to make his offer and feeling decidedly like a man who had taken an unfair advantage.

"Me?" he said scornfully to himself and half aloud. "Catherine marry me? I don't blame her. I swear I don't! My face would stop a clock

two blocks away, and I'm just about as much suited to her as an elephant is to a humming bird. Lord knows, though, I can't bear the thought of her working for her living."

Nevertheless the music lessons began. But somehow they were not a great success. Catherine struggled on bravely, but pupils were few and far between, and at the end of the first year there had been an amazing shrinkage of the slender legacy that had come to her at her father's sudden death.

Another six months, and so little was left that Catherine was genuinely alarmed. It was then that Caverly heard the news one day that Catherine was to marry Frederick Brewster, her father's partner. The rumor stirred him to action, and with no waste of time he hurried to her house. He found the girl in the little library where he had seen her last.

It was a rather tired Catherine who greeted him, a thin and pitiful Catherine, with big eyes and an air of weariness that roused his inmost being to anger.

"Look here," he said with his usual candor; "you look just about played out."

"Well, I am," she said, almost defiantly.

"And what's all this I hear about your marrying Brewster?" he demanded.

"The truth," she said wearily.

Caverly began pulling at the fingers of his gloves. His brows were drawn together, and his eyes refused to meet her own. Plainly there was something he wanted to say. Catherine knew the symptoms of old. She waited patiently.

"What are you marrying him for?" he blurted out at length.

"Money!" said Catherine through tight lips.

There was another period of silence.

"He hasn't got as much money as I have," said he.

The girl was silent.

"Why didn't you marry me?" he said sharply. "I'd have given you more money than he can. I'd have been better to you, too, I'll warrant you. I know Brewster. I can't bear the thought of your marrying him. You know me. You know I'll at least be decent to you. I'll not trouble you. I'll keep out of your way as much as you ask. Why don't you marry me?"

"I can't," she said.

"Why not?" he demanded.

"Because—because—oh, it's different. I can't marry you just for money, Jim. I can't—I can't!"

"Why not?" he repeated inexorably.

"Don't you know?" the girl asked, her face turned away.

"No," said he.

"Well, I can marry Mr. Brewster for his money because I don't care for him, and you?"

Caverly sat up. The blood rushed to his face, then receded, leaving it very white.

"Catherine! Catherine!" he cried. "You don't mean—you can't mean—good Lord!"

"I mean that I do care about you, Jim, and so?"

"Did you think I offered to marry you just because you were left alone in the world and practically penniless?" said he. "Did you think I didn't care about you—didn't love you? Good heavens, Catherine, where are your eyes? I've loved you since you were a child. I've—I've—what's the sense of my trying to tell you how much I loved you? I can't. I didn't suppose you ever cared two cents for me—not with my face and my general stupidity."

"I should never have told you," said she, "but now things are all settled with Mr. Brewster somehow—somehow!"

"They're not settled until after I've seen him," Caverly declared. "And what's settled will be quickly unsettled. You thought I wanted to marry you just to take care of you—because I thought it was my duty, eh? Well, just watch me."

He caught her in his arms. Even stupid men have moments of something approaching brilliancy.

Doing it.

Old Lady (to grocer's boy)—Don't you know that it is very rude to whistle when dealing with a lady?

Boy—That's what the gov'nor told me to do, mum.

"Told you to whistle?"

"Yes'm. He said if we ever sold you anything we'd have to whistle for the money."—London Fun.

Running Conversation.

Collector (angrily)—You know very well, sir, that this bill has been running several years. Now, I put it up to you, what do you want me to do with it? Debtor—By George, I'd enter it in the next Marathon race if I were you!—Puck.

What Did He Mean?

"Yes; I believe that every intelligent woman should have a vote."

"But, senator, I understand that you were opposed to women's suffrage?"

"I am."—Judge.

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South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

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The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to Town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people; an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

The completion of the Bay Shore Tunnels has placed South San Francisco on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

With the completion of the Dumbarton Bridge and Cutoff, now rapidly being constructed, South San Francisco will have all railroads which center in San Francisco passing through its midst.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Baden Brick Company, Pacific Jupiter Steel Company, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller White Lead Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, and other enterprises, all of which are in full operation to-day. The American Smelting and Refining Company has purchased over 300 acres of land in South San Francisco for the purpose of erecting a great plant, which they estimate will cost upwards of \$5,000,000. The Doak Sheet Steel Company has purchased a large tract of land and has already commenced the construction of a large rolling mill. Other factories have recently made purchases, and South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

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South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

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HOGS
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GOLDEN GATE PURE LARD



PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County, - - - - - California

THE ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday by the
Enterprise Publishing Co.
Everett I. Woodman, Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter, December 19, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year, in advance \$2 00
Six Months " 1 00
Three Months " 50

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office on Linden Avenue near Bank.

SATURDAY JUNE 5, 1909

The educational interests of this city should come first. Our public schools should be raised to the highest point of perfection.

The big Bay Shore Highway is essential to the City of South San Francisco and to the peninsula. It must be built.

The direct primary is having its first test in the City of San Francisco. Its success is dependent solely and alone upon the civic virtue and patriotism of the great mass and body of San Francisco's citizens.

The delinquent tax list on property in this city is a very short one. But fourteen pieces of property in all appear in the list with the small total of \$123.41 unpaid taxes. This is an excellent showing in these dull times. It is a record to be proud of.

That \$4227 of city cash is resting in the strong box of the South San Francisco Bank. A few hundred invested in a sprinkler would save all of us from eating our peck of dirt prematurely and besides would save hundreds of dollars towards keeping our streets in good condition.

In the discussion of the proposition for building a boulevard along the Bay Shore in this county, attention has been called to the fact that this State has a boulevard law, which defines just what constitutes a boulevard, what its uses shall be and how it shall be constructed and paid for. This boulevard law of California provides for the formation of a boulevard district. That the proposed boulevard shall be paid for by a tax upon the taxable property within said district. The law specifies that a boulevard shall be a "highway of limited dedication and use, not less than 100 feet in width, and upon which no wagon for heavy teaming, having a tire less than four inches, shall be permitted, and upon, along and over which no franchise for telephone, telegraph or electric wires or poles or for operation or running of cars or vehicles upon fixed tracks or rails thereon shall ever be granted." It goes with the saying that the people will never vote the money to build such a road.

It is an exclusive affair on which only automobiles, bicycles and light carriages and wagons would have the right of use.

A road for pleasure, upon which the general public are to be excluded, but to be paid for by the general public.

When the proposed big Bay Shore highway is built, it will not be built under the State Boulevard Act.

It will be built for the very good reason that it is a necessity

to the legitimate growth of this peninsula, and that it will be a paying investment.

When built it will be built by the people, and it will be in the full sense of the term, a people's highway.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It looks like tariff "revision downward" down right into the consumer's pocket.

Instead of worrying about the exports of gold, it would be well to feel cheerful over the fact that we have gold to export.

Dr. Mary Walker, the quaint little old woman who wears pants, endorses the sheath gown. That ought to finish the sheath gown.

A message to mars can be sent for \$10,000,000 says Professor Pickering. Let's send it marked "collect," and see what will happen.

There is a man in North Carolina so avaricious that he has arranged to die before an inheritance tax law would go into effect if Congress should pass it.

The French chamber of deputies has decided government employes have no right to strike. What a jolt is coming to them when Mr. Gompers gets there.

"The rain may fall on me, but not on thee, sweethearts," sings a soulful Alabama bard. Poor fellow, he does not know enough to get in out of the rain.

Cuba is going to have a national lottery as a means to raising an extra \$2,000,000 a year to meet the deficit in the revenues. So are we; tariff revision is getting to be a lottery.

Senator Depew, long recognized as the philosopher of the Senate, has indicated willingness to designate a successor to his mantle when he shall cease to wear it, and has pointed out Senator Dolliver as the next wearer.

Coney Island having been closed up tight, so far as concerns its most interesting exhibits, there will be no further occasion to wonder at Pittsburg being shocked over a bit of high-art printing. Anything may happen.

Lieutenant Lahm has announced that a good balloon can be bought for \$800. Probably the esteemed aerialist desired to refute the calamity howlers' statement that the necessities of life are becoming costly.

The underwriters say there have been too many tannery fires in New England recently, and are wondering at the cause. There have also been too many windstorms in Indiana and Illinois, Tennessee and Arkansas this spring. We wonder why?

A Connecticut rooster is said to have wrecked a \$10,000 automobile. The owner of the hen that laid the egg from which that rooster was hatched an get \$100 a dozen for her eggs. Address Innocent Bystander's Club, Houston, Grand Old Texas.

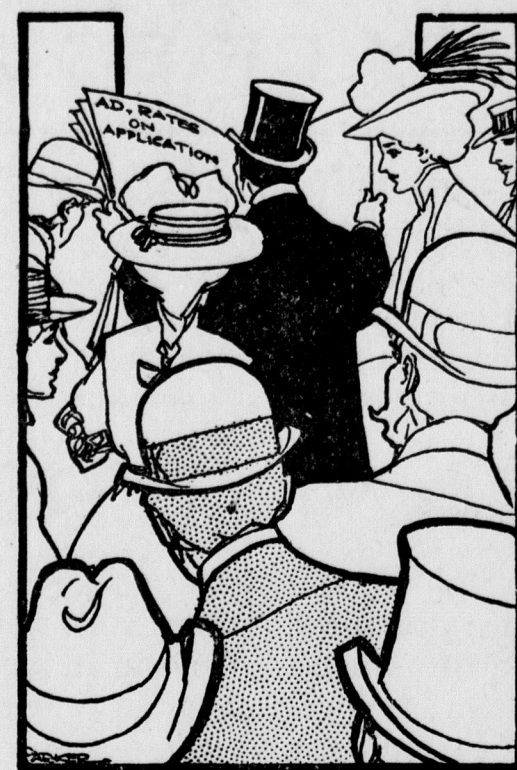
If Mr. James Patten's recent wheat manipulations really do bring about a wholesale cornbread revival in this country, it may be that he was a blessing in disguise, after all. Corn bread is not only exceedingly good to eat and highly nutritious, but comparatively inexpensive. This is no joke; it is a delightful and undoubtedly cheerful truth.

CALIFORNIA INVENTORS.

The following patents were issued this week to California inventors reported by D. Swift & Co., patent lawyers, Washington, D. C.: R. H. Brown, Los Angeles, lineman's combination tool; E. M. Buckius, Los Angeles, reaming attachment for pipe-cutting machines; W. E. Bush, Fresno, pipe attachment; C. H. Clifton, San Quentin, boat-rowing machine; O. A. Elmer, Los Gatos, switching device for electric lamps; H. T. Epperson, Oakland, holding device; G. Gays, Los Angeles, boat propulsion; P. T. Glass, Corona, solar water heater; K. Kariya, Los Angeles, floor waxer and polisher; L. D. Kissack, Cloverdale, marine engine governor; W. S. LaShells, Benicia, ore separator; D. Landau, San Francisco, stopper for bottles containing aerated liquids; A. Marko, Los Angeles, broom holder; J. Mason, San Diego, monkey wrench; T. Muehleisen, Los Angeles, hydrocarbon burner.

Copies of any of the above patents will be sent to our readers upon receipt of ten cents by D. Swift & Co., Washington, D. C., our special patent correspondents.

To Our Dear Friend The Merchant:



Do you know how to sell goods?

Your clerks, of course, know how to sell goods when people call and ask for them.

But when people do not call and ask for what they want and what you have in stock, what then?

Let the people know what you have.

Our columns are open to advertisers with bargains who want to connect with bargain hunters.

THANKS TO THE PRESS

At the eleventh semi-annual meeting of the Counties Committee of the California Promotion Committee at Del Monte, May 8th, last, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, without being referred to the resolutions committee:

Whereas, The Press of California, together with the Associated Press and United Press Associations, have been constant and faithful workers in the cause of upbuilding California, and

Whereas, The unselfish and persistent good work of this mighty force in civilization should be fittingly recognized on all occasions, be it

Resolved, by the Counties Committee of the California Promotion Committee, in eleventh semi-annual meeting convened, that the heartfelt thanks not only of this committee but of every Californian, in whatever walk of life he may be, is due to the Press and the Press Association, be it further

Resolved, That in acknowledgment of that due, the Counties Committee of the California Promotion Committee hereby extends to the Press of California and the Press Associations, its thanks and appreciation, on behalf of the two hundred affiliated organizations, representing every county in the State, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Press with the request that it be given publicity.

CONTRARIES OF LIFE

The following has been submitted to THE ENTERPRISE for publication:—

Did it ever occur to you that a man's life is full of crosses and temptations? He comes into the world without his consent and goes against his will, and the trip between is exceedingly rocky. The rule of contraries is one of the features of the trip.

When he is little, the big girls kiss him; when he is big, the little girls kiss him. If he is poor, he is a bad manager; if he is rich, he is dishonest. If he needs credit, he can't get it; if he is prosperous, everyone wants to do him a favor.

If he is in politics, it is for graft; if he is out of politics, you can't find a place for him, and he is no good to the country. If he does not give to charity, he is a stingy cuss; if he does, he is for show. If he is actively religious, he is a hypocrite; if he takes no interest in religion, he is a hardened sinner.

If he gives affection, he is a soft specimen; if he cares for no one, he is cold blooded. If he dies young, there was a great future for him; if he lives to an old age, he missed his calling.

If he saves money, he is a groucher; if he spends it, he is a loafer; if he gets it, he is a grafter; if he don't get it, he is a bum.

So what's the use.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

Don't judge a man by the size of his roller top desk.

You're guilty if you get into a lawsuit, however it comes out.

It is death to a woman to be talked about, and life to a man.

When it is said of a man that he is bull headed, it means that he is foolish.

Every time a rich man dies, some poor man recalls that "a shroud has no pockets."

When a man begins to tell you a long story, a good way is to say, "I've heard it."

They tell of an Atchison man who has no bad habits, and not much of anything else.

You will not learn anything if you are not curious, and people will not like you if you are.

If a woman works a good deal, other women who do not work so hard, say she works too much.

A man wearing a green hat attracts the same sort of attention that a woman attracts who wears too much false hair.

In view of the fact that women are careful in their dress, men ought to be; men have a great deal less to be careful of.

After a woman has been married long enough to secure a two-seated surrey, she is usually large enough to fill the back seat.

You can't always tell by the price mark. Radium is rated about the highest of all minerals, and it accomplishes the least of any.

Quarreling is always expensive, but some people never realize it until they take the account to court to have it tabulated.

A neglected grave is a cheerful and consoling institution compared with the man who pities himself, and insists on telling it.

Every girl imagines that, had she lived in the days when knights were bold and bad, she would have been stolen pretty frequently.

Women are demanding more of husbands every day, and fewer men are marrying. After awhile children will have to be raised in incubators.

One difference between a good woman and a bad one is that a bad woman raises hell with a good many men, while a good woman only raises hell with one.

All the other sisters in a church go to the minister for consolation, advice and prayer. We wonder if a minister's wife ever asks her husband to pray for her.

—Atchison Globe.

WOMAN'S CLUB TO GIVE MINSTREL PERFORMANCE

Arrangements are rapidly being perfected by the local Woman's Improvement Club to give a minstrel entertainment at Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening, June 26th. Local talent will take part. There will be vocal and instrumental music and funny sketches. There should be a large attendance, as the funds that will be raised will be used by the club for good purposes. Don't forget the date—Saturday evening, June 26th.

WOULD CHANGE NAME.

The Bay View and Silver Terrace Improvement Association, in a communication to the Board of Supervisors, suggests that the district now commonly known as South San Francisco should be changed to Bay View. It is explained that South San Francisco is in San Mateo County, and the use of the same designation for a district in San Francisco County leads to many mistakes and much inconvenience.—S. F. Chronicle.

Three or four furnished rooms for housekeeping. Apply 526 Grand Ave.*

CHAIRMEN OF FOURTH OF JULY COMMITTEES

The following chairmen of the various committees have been appointed for the North End Fourth of July celebration, comprising Colma, Vista Grande, Hillcrest, Crocker Tract and Mission Tract:—Parade committee, Z. J. Montgomery; publicity and promotion, B. Fehnmann and William C. Silver Jr.; literary, C. M. Shoup; schools, W. J. Savage; floats, G. J. Doering; music, P. Keller; decorations, F. V. Bode; athletics, B. English; fraternal, Thomas Spellman; resources, George Wight Sr.; fireworks, T. Sheehan; drill, Charles Rea; barbecue, M. Callan; picnic, C. A. Johnson; finance, R. S. Thornton; baby show, W. V. McLean; vocal music, J. F. Pankewicz; flags, L. C. Mundelius; electricity, H. F. Howard; civic organization, J. S. O'Brien; protection, J. Donohue; police, G. W. Savage; fire department, W. Goldkuhl; reception, M. Scortis; concessions, M. Keilhorn; grand marshal, Z. J. Montgomery.

PROGRESS BULLETIN

Conditions in California pertaining to material progress are excellent. The crop outlook continues to improve, and all fruits will reach a production above the average. Reports received by The California Promotion Committee from every fruit district of the State predict extra heavy crops.

Lack of late rains affect hay and grain crops in some localities. Reports from all parts of the State indicate a banner crop of grapes. Early cheeries are in abundance, and especially large and profitable crops are reported, particularly in the shipping varieties.

The movement toward the conservation of California's natural resources took definite shape at the Eleventh Semi-Annual Meeting of the Counties Committee of The California Promotion Committee, held at Del Monte, May 8, when the first State meeting for the discussion of conservation was held.

Several important projects relating to the colonization of California lands were inaugurated during the month, and reports from The Committee's Eastern Bureau and other agencies throughout the country and Europe indicate a general movement of settlers toward the State during the coming Summer and Fall.

Much activity is being displayed by local organizations over the State and wide work of development is resulting therefrom.

MARTIN THEATRE.

The Martin Theatre, 224 Grand Avenue, will hereafter be under the management of F. A. Martin and Mrs. A. Gaffney. There will be shown the latest moving pictures and vaudeville acts. The theatre will be open Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings.

THANKS EXTENDED.

The ladies of the Catholic church extend thanks to Mrs. E. E. Cunningham for her extreme kindness in the care which she exercised in the arrangement of her garden for the fete which took place on last Saturday, which proved a financial success, as well as social. The exercises in Metropolitan Hall were indeed good and the ladies who took such interest in training the children deserve great praise. They also thank W. J. Martin for his kindness in allowing the use of his hall, which was indeed appreciated by the children, as after the entertainment the hall was cleared for dancing. The funds thus realized are to be used for the finishing of the Catholic church, which work shall begin at once. The quilt went to the Rev. Father Lane.

An appreciation of the beautiful, artistic and orderly is mostly a matter of education, and the boy has a right to it.

A boy has a right to all the home privileges accorded his sisters, and to be exempt from the accusation that he is at the bottom of all the mischief afloat.—Philadelphia Record.

LABOR SAVING DEVICE

Scheme to Aid the Women Workers on Farms.

HOW A LAUNDRY WOULD HELP

Modern Dairies, For Instance, Require Sanitary Washing of Workers' Suits. How One Laundry Could Be Used by a Number of Families.

The modern clean, convenient and hygienic dairy barn means a great deal of additional work for the farmer's wife and her helpers, for suits must be washed, and there is a general increase in laundry and similar work. It is only just that these added burdens should be offset by more conveniences and labor saving devices. In general it is not true that the farm home has kept pace with the rest of the farm in the adoption of farm methods of labor saving devices and other conveniences.

A widely known dairy commissioner who had given the matter considerable thought suggested that a laundry such as he had in mind could be used by a number of families in a neighborhood on the payment of a small fee. Such ideas of co-operation applied to rural life are interesting as well as valuable and an indication of a means by which the farm housewives' labors may be lessened in a number of ways. A co-operative bakery or laundry seems as practical as the co-operative creamery which is now so common in the middle west.

The suggestion is as follows:

A laundry provided with stationary washtubs, with washer and wringer for power use, is an innovation. But why should not the women of the farm be provided with modern appliances? The farmer no longer reaps with a sickle or even with a cradle. He rides his plow and often his cultivator. He rides his grain drill, corn planter and corn cultivator. He rides his grain harvester and his corn harvester. He loads his hay by machinery and pitches it into the barn by horsepower. The time is come when it is positively inhuman to ask women to toil without water or machine power in the house. The same water, steam and sewage system that must be present for the dairy will take care of the laundry. The same power used for grinding feed and separating milk or pumping water and sawing wood will turn the washer and wringer.

Stationary tubs of three compartments, power washer, wringer, piping and connections and drying room will cost in the neighborhood of \$140, and the interest on this amount is \$9.80; the deterioration, assuming that they will have to be replaced in fifteen years, equals \$9.35 a year, or a total of \$19.15, to be correct, or, say, \$20 even money.

That is 38 cents a week, to which add 10 cents a week for gasoline used by the engine. If the farmer were compelled to kill and dress two hogs every week throughout the year he would not hesitate to spend 50 cents a week for machines which would save so much labor and enable him to do more work in less time. A power ironer costing about \$60 could be added if "he" took a notion to be liberal in the matter.

A drying room 6 by 12 feet between the dairy room and the laundry room, provided with steam pipes for heating, will not cost a great deal and insures quick, clean and easy drying of clothes in any kind of weather and will save "her" a good many trips out in inclement weather. A power laundry like this may be rented to neighbors for, say, 50 cents a day, they to come to the place and do the work and clean up the plant after they are through.—Washington Cor. Kansas City Star.

CANNON "ON THE JOB."

Will Stick to Congress, He Says, and Be Buried at Public Expense.

Speaker Cannon and a party of congressmen who arrived in Winchester, Va., the other day in a large touring car were entertained at the home of Mrs. Shirley Carter.

Mr. Cannon, when asked if he had any intention of retiring from politics, said:

"My constituency are very kind to me, and as long as they continue to want me I'll be on the job. I cannot bear the idea of giving up and loafing around while the other fellows are at work, having fun. I'll stay until I die and then be buried at public expense."

Time's Revenge.

"I wonder if everybody will have what he wants a hundred years from now."

"I doubt it. The men will then probably be agitating for the suffrage."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MEREDITH'S LOVE OF AMERICA

"They Always Liked Me Better There," Said Eminent English Novelist.

George Meredith, the eminent English novelist, who died the other day in England, passed the later years of his life in his very quiet home, Flint cottage, Boxhill, Surrey. A visitor who found him there a few days previous to his eightieth birthday, in February, 1908, described him as a big, full bearded giant of a man with a splendid head and a heavy crop of marvelous white thick hair. The novelist, his visitor being an American, regretted that he had never visited America.

"They have always liked me better in America," said he. "They don't care about me in England. People seem to feel it right to congratulate men who live to be eighty, though they really should not. What it means when a man lives to be so old is either that he is greedily tenacious of life or else that he is so insignificant that the fates have passed him by. It is a misfortune to live to be eighty. A man's life ought to finish when he is five and sixty. He must stop working then or else do work that is inferior. People will praise it then and write articles about it, but posterity will know better and see its weakness. You can't fool posterity. When a man stops working nature is finished with him, and when nature is finished with him he ought to go."

The novelist said that he feared it was now too late to visit America. "I have had many invitations," he said, "and I do not suppose there has ever been a nation so hospitable as America. They say that one good introduction will carry you right across the continent. So I suppose I should have been asked to a great many dinners, and the moss of refection would have served to carry out the idea I advocate and remove me before I was sixty-five."

In the last year of his life Meredith used to rise daily at 7:30. At 11 he went for a drive in a cart to which was attached a led donkey and about which gamboled his favorite pet, an Irish terrier. The rest of the day he passed in reading and seeing his friends. He was for many years an enormous reader of newspapers and books. He was able to dispense with glasses, although he occasionally used them.

Of American writers he particularly liked Edith Wharton and Gertrude Atherton. Of Henry James he said: "I like to read one of his novels a year. James writes about America revisited, but what it really comes to is a tour of Henry James' inside. He tells you how he felt when he beheld this or that and how such things impressed him, and at rare intervals he may take you to a little window and show you a bit of landscape that might be America and might be anything—a tour of his own inside; that's what it really comes to."

MISS FARRAR IN ODD PACT.

Was Not to Marry, It Is Said, Without Three Other Women's Consent.

Behind the brief announcement of Miss Geraldine Farrar's engagement to Antonio Scotti is the story of an anti-marriage agreement, known hitherto to only four girls, of whom the prima donna is one, says a Boston dispatch.

The other three are said to be making their names famous in Milan, Berlin and Paris. They are Maud Abramson, Elena Kirmes and Elvira Leveoni, who made the agreement with Miss Farrar nearly ten years ago, when they solemnly pledged themselves on no condition to marry until each had become famous; also they were not to marry until they had the consent of the others. This agreement was put in writing and secreted in Melrose, Mass.

Only after Miss Farrar had received the permission of the other three did she announce her engagement.

BIG TOBACCO KIT FOR KERMIT

Young Roosevelt Took It Along to Give to Natives of Africa.

Kermit Roosevelt, as official photographer of his father's African expedition, foreseeing that he could win the friendship of natives with tobacco rather than with money, laid in a generous smoking kit just before sailing. This is what he took: One hundred and twenty-five briarwood pipes, 200 short stemmed clay pipes, two dozen long stemmed churchwardens, 500 small packages of granulated smoking tobacco, 60 pounds of cut plug smoking, 100 tins of high grade birdseye, 80 pounds of plug chewing, 80 pounds of fine cut and 6,000 cigarettes.

When the package was ready for shipment it took up a space of sixteen cubic feet, the largest consignment of smoking material ever placed on board a transatlantic liner as the property of an individual.

MOTORCAR CONTEST.

Novel Competition For Queensboro Bridge Celebration.

START FROM NEW YORK END.

One Hundred "Covers" to Be Established, the Prize Going to Automobileist Discovering the Greatest Number in Twelve Hours.

A. R. Pardington, chairman of the automobile division of the Queensboro bridge celebration in New York, has planned a novel motoring diversion for that occasion, which promises to become popular in every part of the United States. It is called a "motor hunt," and it will take the hunter over much ground to unexpected places or, in short, to all points where the scent may lead or the "game" may be in hiding.

The "game" in connection with the Queensboro bridge celebration event is in the form of cards, showing that the hunter has visited an official control or cover. The person who at nighttime hands in to the committee the greatest number of these cards will be declared the winner of the hunt and will receive a silver trophy valued at \$250 and either cash or plate amounting to \$100, the latter going to the driver of the car. As an additional check on the movements of the hunter, at each control or cover his card of identification will be presented and punched with the number corresponding to that of the station visited.

Certain limits to the hunting ground have been agreed on, all of which are over good macadam roads suited to the motorcar. The western boundary of the northern section of the hunting ground will be Hillside avenue, Jamaica, reached by crossing from New York over the Queensboro bridge to Thompson avenue and Hoffman boulevard. Rockaway road, which enters Jamaica near the corner of Hillside avenue, and Hoffman boulevard will be the western boundary of the southern section. The eastern boundary will be a highway known as the Oyster Bay-Jericho-Hicksville-Central Park-Massapequa road, which runs almost north and south between Oyster Bay on the north and Massapequa on the south, Hicksville being about midway. This hunting area contains approximately 300 square miles. In this territory are several towns and villages.

In hotels, garages, road houses, real estate offices and other suitable points the controls or covers will be located, and there will be 100 of them. No particular order or system will be followed in establishing these points. This is purposely done so that clues as to the different locations will not be easy to obtain in advance. A weatherproof card, yellow in color, with black printing, will indicate the control or cover. A banner or flag of good size, of yellow bunting with black center, either in the form of a star, square or other distinguishing emblem, will also mark the control or cover and will be posted in a conspicuous place. The contest will begin from the Manhattan end of the Queensboro bridge promptly at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 15 and will end at the same hour in the evening of that day.

In connection with the "hunt" for which entrants in that event are eligible will be another contest in which the principal figure will be a car suitably labeled roving at will in the hunting area in the manner of game bewildered by the close pursuit of hounds. This car will keep on the road continuously, traveling at moderate speed, and the representative of the committee riding therein will surrender to each contestant met a card of distinctive design and color. The driver securing the greatest number of these cards during the twelve hours will receive a trophy valued at not less than \$100.

Entry fee will be charged only for the "hunt," and, irrespective of size, class, horsepower or capacity, the price for each car will be \$2. Entries will be accepted up to 10 o'clock of the morning of the event at the office of the automobile division of the Queensboro bridge celebration.

In order to guard against speeding it is positively announced that it will be impossible for all of the controls or covers to be visited by any one car during the twelve hours. The winning of this event will take care and patience and not speeding, as controls or covers may be half a mile, a few yards or as many as five miles apart. There will be no blind controls established. Contestants who during the event have been convicted of exceeding the speed limit will be absolutely disqualified.

There is no greater grief than in misery to turn our thoughts back to happier times.—Dante.

IN A COPPER CAMP.

As Divisions Known as "Drill Town" and "Slag Town."

A copper camp has its own characteristics peculiar and apart. It has two distinct classes of workmen—the skilled miners, who work underground, and the smelter men, who range from experience and scientific training to unskilled day laborers.

More often than not they form separate camps within the camp—"Drill Town," as the "slag pushers" call the quarter given over to the men who "hit the drill," and "Slag Town" or "Little Hades" for the smelter men.

The smelter is the heart of the camp. In the community there is every variety of camp architecture, from the tent pure and simple and the "half breed house," which is a tent floored and boarded up along the sides to the turn of the roof and fitted with a "sure enough door" that will lock, to the hotel like a huge packing box with rows and rows of little, narrow windows set along the sides like polka dots on a shirt waist and a flat roof that does not reach an inch beyond the sides, the whole painted a faded green and jaundiced over with the red dust.

A great copper camp grows slowly. When there is a town above ground there is something like it below—tunnels, stations, stopes, workings reaching out like streets and alleys to follow the vagaries of the lead. There is no gutting of a rich ledge and going on, no careless search for "pockets" to be robbed and left.

With scientific skill and mathematical precision each yard of work is driven to open up the best road to ore still beyond and to leave a safe and convenient way by which it may reach the surface. Nature has rooted her wealth of copper deep in the earth, and no haphazard methods will release it profitably. It would amuse or bewilder an old time gold miner to see the care and economy practiced in modern copper mining—the small savings, the constant search for better methods of handling, the struggle to eliminate waste and utilize all the by-products.—Out West.

THE MARITIME EXCHANGE.

It Keeps Posted on Every Vessel Engaged in Commerce.

It is a fact not generally known that the arrival and departure of steam and sailing vessels engaged in commerce is reported daily from every port in the world. Sitting in the Maritime Exchange, you could tell at a glance just what had transpired in shipping circles of any port during the past twenty-four hours. There is a report on every ship that has cleared or entered. The report gives the name of her home port, how many days out, her cargo, the number of passengers, her consignors and consignees, her destination and her captain's name. The companies themselves and underwriters and forwarders station these agents all over the map, and the agents are like so many train dispatchers on land reporting the movements of every piece of "rolling" stock under the reign of maritime law. The number of men engaged on shore in the business of sailing ships is twice as great as the number managing those same ships on the ocean.

In any given company the organization represents a great pyramid of brains and brawn, authority percolating down through the maze of detail from the man who draws a princely salary studying the Mercator projection to the stevedore who shifts freight. Every man has his work cut out for him.

Every steamer that floats is considered as a unit. It is a semi-independent state the moment it leaves shore. It has its orders just the same as a battalion of soldiers on the battlefield, and on its bridge walks the captain, who holds almost arbitrary power over the destinies of his floating community.—Bookkeeper.

Dowries in India.

The custom of extorting dowries has grown into the very fabric of the social life and is a standing disgrace to the Bengali community, which has no justification to plead or apology to offer. The practice has now assumed alarming proportions of parents of boys extorting costly dowries as a condition of marrying their sons. The marriage of a daughter among Bengalis has become an expensive affair, and the amount in cash demanded by the father or guardian of the boy and paid by the father or guardian of the bride varies, with the educational attainments of the bridegroom.—Indian Nation.

Not Silent.

"I am sealing this letter with a silent kiss," he wrote to her, and just then he dropped a little of the hot wax on his thumb and let out a howl of pain that could be heard clear around the corner.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Puppies Both.

"I would give half my fortune to be in your little dog's place," said a "smart" young man in a railway carriage to a girl who had a toy terrier in her arms.

"And it would be the right place for you," she retorted, "for I am taking him to have his ears cropped!"—London Express.

A Familiar Trait.

"After an absence of twenty years a Chicago man walked in on his wife the other day. She didn't recognize him. He sat down and kicked because dinner was late."

"Then she recognized him, eh?"—Kansas City Journal.

St. Pauls Methodist Episcopal Church

(Cor. Grand and Maple Avenues, one block from the Post Office.)

Regular Sunday services—Sermon at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school classes for all ages at 10:45 a. m. Epworth League of C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

Prayer services Thursday at 7:45 p. m. The public is made cordially welcome at all our services.

"A home-like church."

Rev. Hugh Strain, Pastor.

Martin Theater

MARTIN & GAFFNEY, Props.

224 Grand Avenue

Latest Moving Pictures

VAUDEVILLE ACTS

Saturday and Sunday Afternoons and Evenings

BURLINGAME FUNERAL PARLORS

J. E. ELDER CO., Props.

Deputy Coroner

Cor. San Mateo Drive and Burlingame Avenue Burlingame, San Mateo County, Cal.

Lady in attendance when required. Calls from South San Francisco promptly attended to, day or night. Phone, San Mateo 71

REAL ESTATE TIPS

Buy a lot to build on.
Build your own house.
Follow the line of travel.
Buy where you can live.
The best place to live is where you can earn a living.

This industrial town is the place.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM & Co.,

Real Estate Agent

FRATERNAL DIRECTORY

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A. E. Kauffmann
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JOE CANNON AT 73.

Speaker of the House Frisky as a Colt.

BELIEVES IN WORKING HARD.

"Put Best Foot Forward and Keep A-hustling," Is His Rule of Life. Danced a Jig a Few Weeks Ago and Outshuffled an Orchestra—Strong in His Likes and Dislikes.

Uncle Joe Cannon, the speaker of the house, having survived the ordeal of his seventy-third birthday, looked as chipper the other day as he did ten years ago. He appeared just as pugnacious, too, as ever, and he said he expected to be around and "doing things" on a good many more birthdays. He put in his seventy-third anniversary much the same as he does every other working day in the year. After a call on President Taft and a visit to the committee on appropriations he put a red carnation on the lapel of his coat and waded through a mass of letters and telegrams of congratulation.

The speaker stands pat on his declaration that "this country is a hell of a success." This was a quotation ascribed to the speaker which properly summed up his estimate of the United States.

"I don't believe I said it," said the speaker. "It shocked a lot of good people, but it lasted, and it's true. In this country, where 90 per cent of the people are trying to push ahead, where they are racing to get in advance of the other 10 per cent, it is up to those in the rear to try to equal them by using their mental and physical ability. The country has no patience with those who are discontented and abnormal. The applause is for the one in front. The man who attains power and keeps it deserves his success. Carping and complaining will not advance the man in the rear. He must put his best foot forward and try his hardest."

These sentiments were born with Uncle Joe in Guilford, N. C., on May 7, 1836. It was the practice of these sentiments that got him into public life and kept him there. He has spent thirty-four years in the house of representatives. Prior to that eight years were given to the state of Illinois as a district attorney. In all of that time Joseph G. Cannon has been trying, and trying hard. He has had to try, because leadership in the house of representatives is not a birthright or a legacy. The man who wins must be the best politician of 390 other best politicians of the United States.

Aside from the constitutional authority to preside over the house, the speaker has a wealth of political wisdom as a scepter of power. With these two attributes he has popularity and an iron hand. Seven years ago he was elected speaker of the Fifty-eighth congress. He took the gavel from General Henderson of Iowa. Speaker Henderson had taken the place of Czar Reed and his rules along with it. Speaker Cannon has taken the Reed rules and outcazed the czar. No man who has ever presided over the house has dominated it as completely as the present occupant of the chair. True, many fights have been made on him, but not once has the opposition been able to put much of a dent in the "Iron duke's" armor.

Although seventy-three and weighed down with more problems and cares of state than many a younger man could shoulder, the speaker is as frisky as a colt and likes to show it. At a dinner of the Jamestown survivors a few weeks ago he danced a jig in competition with a boy of twenty-five. He put such life in "Turkey in the Straw" that the Hungarian orchestra called it a day and knocked off with Uncle Joe still shuffling.

Uncle Joe is strong in his likes and dislikes. Strongest of his dislikes is his contempt for the man who tries to upset the standing order of things by demagoguery or appeals to popular fancy. His heartiest like is for green corn on the cob. It is told that while he was a new member of congress he boarded at a Washington hotel which put up an excellent lot of green corn. Mr. Cannon had invited a friend to dine with him. When the corn on the cob was brought in the congressman fell to with vigor, inviting the man from home to "pitch in." The guest side-stepped the corn, but Uncle Joe kept after it until he had finished about six ears. Then he insisted on his friend taking some, and when he refused Uncle Joe started again, "not to let it spoil." He was just polishing up the last ear when the guest broke in with: "Say, Joe, don't you think it would be a little bit cheaper for you to board in a livery stable?"

The speaker has a wholesome regard

for the United States senate, but he has an old fashioned idea that the house is the superior branch. So it happens that when a messenger from the senate arrives and addresses "Mr. Speaker" with a lowly bow Mr. Cannon sits bolt upright and says, "Mr. Secretary" without the bow. A friend chided him for this and told him that it was customary to bow to the senate's messenger.

"The whole d— senate can't make me bow to it, and I'll be d— if I'll bow to one of its messengers," said the speaker, settling that little matter. In commemoration of his birthday the Republican members of congress from North Carolina, where the speaker was born, presented to him an unusually large dipper made of a gourd from the Tar Heel State.

ARAB SCHOOLS.

Their Peculiar Methods in Teaching and Studying.

"An Arab school," said a traveler, "is one of the most interesting places in Cairo to visit. The children, with the schoolmaster, sit upon the floor or the ground in a semicircle, and each has a tablet of wood which is painted white and upon which the lessons are written. When the latter are learned they are washed out and replaced by other lessons."

"During study hours the Arab schools remind one of the Chinese, for the children all study aloud, and as they chant they rock back and forth like trees in a storm, and this movement is continued for an hour or more at a time. The schoolmaster rocks back and forth also, and altogether the school presents a most novel appearance as well as sound. Worshipers in the mosques always move about while reciting the Koran, as this movement is believed to assist the memory."

"The desks of the Arab schools are old contrivances of palm sticks, upon which is placed the Koran or one of the thirty sections of it. After learning the alphabet the boys take up the study of the Koran, memorizing entire chapters of it until the sacred book is entirely familiar."

"A peculiar method is followed in learning the Koran. The study begins with the opening chapter, and from this it skips to the last. The last but one is then learned, then the last but two, and so on in inverted order, ending finally with the second chapter."

"During the student's progress it is customary for the schoolmaster to send on the wooden tablet a lesson painted in black and red and green to the father, who returns it after inspection with a couple of plasters pasted upon it. The salaries of the schoolmasters are very meager indeed."—Washington Herald.

ROLE OF THE COCOANUT.

The Staff of Life to the Natives of Sea Washed Island.

It is more than a coincidence that the tree which furnishes a greater amount of available material to man than any other in the vast kingdom of vegetables is the first to spring up on the bare rocks of the newly arisen coral reef. The coconut, so formed that it may have floated halfway across the Pacific, is thus universally distributed throughout tropical islands.

It thrives best near the sea, seldom penetrating far into the interior. Its hard shell is a coat of mail for the embryo plant, enabling it to stand hard usage for a protracted period and locking up securely the precious life in miniature.

The fibrous husk which envelops it and is seldom seen on the market on account of the greatly increased bulk breaks the jar which would be inevitable should the hard nut fall unprotected from the tall tree to the ground sixty or ninety feet below.

Such a blow would scarcely fail to break the shell, occasioning the loss of the nourishing milk so necessary to the germ. The outer husk not only breaks the jar of a fall, but buoys it up on the water, while the tough outer cuticle is waterproof.

Thus is the tree which offers to man almost in the raw state all his necessities freely scattered where the warm seas and their borders offer a footing, and from it the humble native secures sugar, milk, butter, wine, vinegar, oil, candles, soap, cups, ladles, cordage, matting, thatch for roof and material for raiment, combining food, clothing and shelter in a single gift, continually making waste places habitable.—New Age.

He Got the Teacher.

A man called at a grammar school in a large city to see one of the teachers and, uncertain just which was the room he wanted, noted the bell buttons in the main corridor. He pressed one of them. His surprise was great when soon after the sound of the gong children and teachers fled forth from the various rooms, all in orderly line and with no excitement or crowding. The visitor had pressed the button which called for the fire alarm drill practice.

CLEVER ART FORGERS

They Flood the Markets Abroad With Their Wares.

PARIS THE CLEARING HOUSE.

The French Capital Is the Chief Mart For the Disposal of Imitation Antiques—Italy Leads in the Production of the Spurious Articles.

Italy has always been the classic soil for fabrications, but in some departments Holland and Paris run her close. Vienna has a specialty for rock crystal and thirteenth century gold work, Florence and Lucca for fourteenth century armor, London imitates the pate tendre of Sevres, Constantinople makes oriental weapons, Madrid Damascus swords, Dresden sculptured ivories, Aix-la-Chapelle pewter plate, Berlin Roman potteries, Amsterdam wrought iron, Rotterdam Indian porcelains, Odessa tiaras and antique jewelry, while Paris is the chief mart and clearing house for all these products.

Italian bronze statuettes, now so much sought, are turned out with dexterity and taste in Tuscany. It is said that it was from one of these foundries there issued the group of virtue oppressing vice, assigned to Gian Bologna, which is now the choice treasure of a celebrated French collection. Switzerland makes a specialty of Louis XV. repousse work.

As for renaissance and mediaeval jewelry, hardly a bit is real except what is in museums. It is not to be bought. In the disturbed epochs that followed the renaissance precious stones were broken from their settings and sold to meet urgent needs. The same need for extreme diffidence applies to the pretty bibelots of the eighteenth century, watches, chate-laines, bonbonnières. Of modern fabrication, too, is the enameled jewelry of the sixteenth century. Vienna turns it out to perfection. And so cunning are the makers that, for example, they take care that the ring on which a locket is suspended should show signs of friction, well aware that the buyer who thinks himself cute will look for this indication.

As for the peasant jewelry, now so much bought and sought in Florence on the old bridge and elsewhere, the genuine is long ago exhausted, for, after all, peasants own but a limited stock. It all consists of clever copies or more often tasteful combinations of old designs. The stones, too, despite their fine designations, are rarely anything else but those marvelously clever tinted rock crystals so ingeniously made in Switzerland and sold by the ton if desired.

Venice is the great depot for ebony inlaid with ivory, and cabinets incrust-ed with tortoise shell, once its glory and now in their decadence, are still the joy of traveling Americans on the lookout for bargains. Buy if the object pleases you, but do not when you pay your dollars imagine you are exchanging new lamps for old. As for old clocks, grandfather or other, there is not one genuine in a hundred. Ware ivories! They are generally bone or, worse still, celluloid aged by the help of tobacco or of that invaluable hand-maiden, licorice juice.

Nor does even glass defy the artificer. In the Museum of St. Germain can be seen Roman goblets, their outside incrust-ed with dirt, whose iridescence has been obtained by fish scales fixed upon their surface. Sometimes real bits of iridescent glass film are transferred upon a modern framework. Cologne turns out lacrymatory vases by the gross, not even troubling to copy the old shapes, but using the long narrow bottles in which cheap sweets are sold. These are buried in dung after being smeared with some concoction of which the secret is guarded, and in a little time they issue from retirement patinated and iridescent. Old German and Bohemian glass is also excellently copied in Hamburg and Paris. Venice, too, has not forgotten its traditions and turns out its own old wares.

Sevres and Dresden innocently helped the counterfeiter by selling their not yet decorated pieces, if imperfect, for a trifle. On this genuine ground the forger worked with ease. This traffic has been stopped. Still the forger knows no obstacles or overcomes them, and false Sevres and Dresden are supplied by all dealers, and the purchaser rarely has the minute knowledge that will save him. In the eighteenth century oriental porcelains were openly made in England and Holland and sent to China for decoration, when they returned as real China porcelain, or the reverse process obtained. The porcelain was made in China and decorated in what was presumed to be the Chinese style in Europe. Paris at the present moment makes and exports old China porcelain, and many a tourist who buys a find at Hongkong or Shanghai merely brings back coals to Newcastle. Rho-

dian plates are made near Paris in absolute perfection. Except as a matter of sentiment there is no need to seek the old. Be cautious, too, in buying Greco-Roman pottery. It is mostly made at Naples.

Most of the genuine things were snapped up long ago or else are owned by museums or by the heirs of those for whom they were made and who do not need to part with them.—London National Review.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

Li Hung Chang and the Men Who Tried to Poison Him.

When Li Hung Chang was Chinese premier and was having a bitter fight with some of the more conservative members of the tsung-li-yamen he received as a present a magnificent cake which he had reason to suspect contained poison. He put the cake aside and set all his powerful machinery to work to find out who was at the bottom of the plot. The investigation was partly successful, the crime being traced to three men, of whom one at least was absolutely guilty. Li had the trio arrested and brought to his yamen. When they arrived they were ushered into his presence and were received in his courtliest manner. The cake was produced with the remark that politeness forbade his tasting it until the three generous donors had had an opportunity to enjoy its excellence. Li cut the cake, and one of his servants handed it to the unwilling guests. Each took a piece and ate or pretended to eat it. One crumbled the pieces and let them fall upon the floor, but the other two ate calmly, without manifesting any emotion. Ten minutes and the two men began to show symptoms of suffering. Li smiled benignantly and said to the man who had not eaten, "Your wisdom is so great that I am compelled to preserve your head as a souvenir to transcend-gent genius."

The man was removed and promptly decapitated. To the other two the premier remarked: "The cake that you are eating is not the one you sent, but one which I had my cook imitate. The poison from which you are suffering exists only in your imagination. I know of no way to cure your present pain except by letting you share the same fate as your friend who has just left the room."

As they were led away the statesman said to his retinue, "It is a pity that a man who can eat a deadly corrosive poison with an unmoved countenance should so misapply the talent wherewith heaven has endowed him."

ICEBERGS.

How Those Found in the North Atlantic Are Formed.

The distance covered by an iceberg of the north Atlantic from the time it is formed until it reaches the banks is fully 2,500 miles. It may have been afloat for a year, exposed to wide changes of temperature, battered by ice floes, possibly other bergs and ceaselessly washed by the waves. Yet some of those seen 2,000 miles south of their starting point are nearly 300 feet in height and truly of majestic proportions, often 1,000 or more feet in length, while it is an established scientific fact that so much more of the bulk is under water than is visible that the largest bergs may extend into the ocean to a depth of over half a mile.

Their enormous size when they become detached from the glaciers is proved by the observations of explorers along the Greenland coast. A few years ago a berg was measured as nearly as possible around the edges. This distance was about five miles. It had several peaks estimated to range from 300 to 500 feet high. Judging from its appearance, it was a solid mass that had separated in its entirety from the glacial edge of Greenland.

As arctic navigators who venture far north often see a score or more of great bergs in a day, the tremendous glacial activity in this region can be appreciated. The majority of these that drift to the Grand banks come from Melville bay. Some of the distinct glaciers that terminate the Greenland ice cap on this coast extend along it a distance of fully twenty-five miles. Their thickness or height can only be estimated, but in places near the open sea it is believed to be several hundred feet.

Recent examinations of this coast show that during the short summer the formation of bergs in the bay is almost continuous. The glacial movement keeps pressing the ice forward until a thick stratum often projects many feet beyond that beneath. After a time the great weight overcomes the tensile strength of the mass and it falls into the sea, and a berg is created.—Day Allen Willey in Scientific American.

Fashion Hint in Footgear. White buckskin pumps and oxfords are correct for morning and afternoon wear at seashore, summer resorts or country home.

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THE SOLDIER'S SLANG

Army Vernacular as Odd as That of the Navy.

MANY QUEER EXPRESSIONS.

A Man Just Enlisted Is Called "a Rooky," and Men Who Enlist at the Beginning of Winter and Desert in the Spring Are Called "Snowbirds."

The army has just as odd a vernacular as the navy. To the uninitiated some army expressions would convey little or no sense, as, for example, if a soldier were heard to say, "The top told me to report for kitchen police and help skin the spuds for slum for supper," the hearer would have several guesses before he would come anywhere near what this meant in the patter of the barracks.

In plain language, it means that the first sergeant (the ranking or orderly sergeant) had told him to report to the cook to assist him in peeling the potatoes to make the hash or stew for supper. Hash or stew is always "slum," and the first sergeant is "the top," "kitchen police," a man who assists the cook in the preparation of meals and the washing of dishes, pans, etc.

A man who has just enlisted or has not yet been in the ranks long enough to be considered a full fledged soldier, having learned all his duties, is called "a rooky," and woe be unto the "rooky" who gets "fresh" before an old sergeant who has been in the ranks since before the fresh "rooky" was born! He will be told in any but gentle terms by the old timer: "Shut up and go about your work. Your name is not yet dry on your enlistment paper!" meaning that when he was sworn in and promised to serve for three years and obey the "orders of the president and the officers appointed over him" he had signed his name to this paper and the signature had not had time to get dry.

When a man says he is going to "take on" or "take to another blanket," he means that he is going to re-enlist. The government, in the clothing allowance for each man, provides a blanket; hence the term to "take another blanket."

The guardhouse is called "the mill." Some ill behaved soldier away back in the past (the term is a very old one) no doubt thought his term in the guardhouse ground out toward its end very slowly, so he applied this now much used name to the prison of the garrison.

When "the top" says, "Get your blanket and go to the mill," the soldier knows he is in for a tour of duty in the guardhouse, and his blanket means one or more nights, for in that much to be avoided place nothing is supplied in the way of comforts, and each occupant carries with him his blanket, or more if he has them, to make his rest more comfortable.

All meals are called "chuck," and along toward mealtime the expression, "Is it not time for chuck call to blow?" is heard very frequently.

"Snowbirds" are men who enlist in the winter about the time snow begins to fall and the real snowbird puts in its appearance and desert in the spring when the robin appears. They "take on" only to tide over the winter with its discomforts.

The oldest man in the company is "dad" and the youngest "the kid."

Any deserter is called a "skipper." Two men who share the same small tent or whose bunks are side by side in the barrack room are called "bunkies." This ancient term originated in the days of the very old army, when the bunks were "built for two" and two men slept side by side on a mattress filled with straw and one blanket apiece, much different from today, when each man has his hair mattress, pillow, sheets and blankets. A "bunky" always has a chew or filling for a pipe for his mate, when he might tell another man that he has not enough weed to "put under your nail."

All fines received from a court are called "blind," so that a man who received ten days in the guardhouse and a fine of \$5 would tell his comrades that he "got ten days in the mill and five blind."

The commanding officer of a company or the post is always the "old man." If he is not liked other terms, not parlor talk, are used.

All field musicians are called "wind jammers" on account of their jamming of wind into the trumpet that calls the men to labor or rest.

Every man on the completion of his term of enlistment is given a discharge. At the bottom of his paper in olden times was a space in which the character borne by the man during his term of enlistment was written. If his service had been bad this part of the discharge was cut off, and it was called "a bobtail." In speaking of the length of time a man has to serve before he has completed his term of en-

listment the term "butt" means less than a year. So to say he has a year and a little less than two years he would say "a year and a butt."

There are a number of men in the ranks who save their money and lend it to others. The rate is very high. If a man borrows \$2 he must pay \$4 at pay day. This is called "cent per cent." The term "one more shingle on the White House" means that the man has completed one more tour of guard duty consisting of twenty-four hours.

Many of these terms quoted are of very old origin, so old that if you ask the oldest man in an organization when he heard it first he will probably tell you, "Oh, it was used when I took my first blanket."—Major B. W. Atkinson in New York Tribune.

ARAGO'S NOSE.

It Was Enormous In Size, but It Was Safely Anchored.

Emmanuel Arago, the French politician, was a nephew of the noted astronomer and was considered a handsome man, although his nose was extremely conspicuous. At one time he was traveling by train to Versailles when a child who was in the same car and who had watched Arago for some time with dilated eyes began to cry. In vain did the child's mother endeavor to calm the perturbed juvenile. The poor mother was in despair, and as the shrieks grew more and more piercing Arago felt bound to interfere and see what he could do. He said to the child:

"What ails you, my dear?"

Thus addressed, the child sobbed out, "Take off your nose."

Arago looked at the mother, who grew very confused and said:

"Ah, monsieur, excuse me—excuse my son."

"But, madame," said Arago, "what does he mean?"

The mother then explained that she had during the carnival taken her child to see a number of persons in masks and with false noses and he had become so excited that he could think of nothing else.

"By an unfortunate occurrence," she added, "we got into the same carriage as you, who no doubt for some good reason are prolonging the carnival. But you see what a deplorable result has followed. Let me then beg of you to have pity on a poor mother and take off your nose."

"But, madame," said Arago, stupefied.

"A little more and my child will have convulsions," shrieked the mother. "Take off your false nose."

"But, madame," said Arago in despair, "that is impossible. This is not a false nose, but my own!"

"Impossible, impossible!" cried the agonized lady.

"Touch it," said Arago.

The lady gave a pull at Arago's nose, but it did not come off in her hand, as she had expected.

"A thousand pardons," she said, "but pray—oh, pray, hide it with your hat."

So Arago continued his journey with his nose in his hat, and the child's screams gradually subsided. Arago himself used to tell the story with much glee.

The Way to Catch Fleas.

That the flea is elusive is proverbial, but that the bureau of entomology of the department of agriculture in Washington hit upon a plan to circumvent the irritating little insect is not generally known. According to Van Norden's Magazine, the government has discovered a method by which any housekeeper may rid herself of a visitation within a very short time.

Fill a glass three-fourths with water, on top of which pour about an inch of olive oil; then place a night float (a little wick inserted in a cardboard disk or in a cork disk) in the center of the oil. Place the tumbler in the center of a soup plate filled with strong soap-suds. The wick should be lighted at night on retiring or may be used in any dark room. As the soup plate soap-suds trap is placed on the floor of the room it does not interfere with the sleeper, and the fleas which are on the floor are attracted to the light. For outbuildings, such as barns, etc., a large milk pan may be used, and instead of using olive oil and a glass a stable lantern may be placed in the center of the pan, while instead of soap-suds a scum of kerosene may be put on the water in the milk pan.

This method, it is said, will rid a house of the pests in a few nights.

Making a King's Counsel.

To most people it must often appear that the legal maxim, "Every man knows the law," was invented by some wag. It would be much more correct to say that no man knows the law, and the general public are, generally speaking, also totally ignorant of the manner in which a man becomes a K. C. In the ordinary course of things any barrister of ten years' standing is supposed to have the right to apply for silk, and if he thinks that he has any chance of gaining the honor he applies direct to the lord chancellor. But the etiquette of the bar demands that any man who applies for silk

shall write and inform every member of his circuit who is of longer standing—that is, who has been called to the bar for a more extended period than himself—of the fact that he has so applied. This intimation gives the senior an opportunity of considering whether he should himself apply and by doing so maintain his right of seniority. The decision of the lord chancellor is final on the question. When he has decided to make a new batch of silks the applicants who have been successful are informed of the fact, and the appointments are duly gazetted.—Dundee Advertiser.

Building Up a Speech.

Before making a speech Charles Dickens would decide on his various heads and then in his mind's eye liken the whole subject to the tire of a cart wheel, he being the hub. From the hub to the tire he would run as many spokes as there were subjects to be treated, and during the progress of the speech he would deal with each spoke separately, elaborating them as he went round the wheel, and when all the spokes dropped out one by one and nothing but the tire and space remained he would know that he had accomplished his task and that his speech was at an end.

Honest Answer.

The stories told of Snetzler, a famous Swiss organ builder, prove that he was a man of rare and incorruptible honesty. At one time the parish officers of a country church applied to Snetzler to examine their organ and make improvements in it.

"Gentlemen," said Snetzler after a careful examination of the instrument in question, "your organ be wort £100 joost now. Vell, I vill spend you £100 on it, and it shall den be wort £50!"—London Graphic.

Those Elaborate Defenses.

"Would you shoot a man who as-sailed your veracity?"

"No," answered the peaceful citizen.

"I'd rather take a chance on his personal opinion than to go before a jury with a story that might convince the general public that he was right."—Washington Star.

Pretty Light.

"I'll have to ask you to pay in advance," remarked the hotel keeper.

"Isn't my luggage good enough security?"

"I fear it is a little too emotional."

"Emotional?"

"Yes; easily moved."—London Mail.

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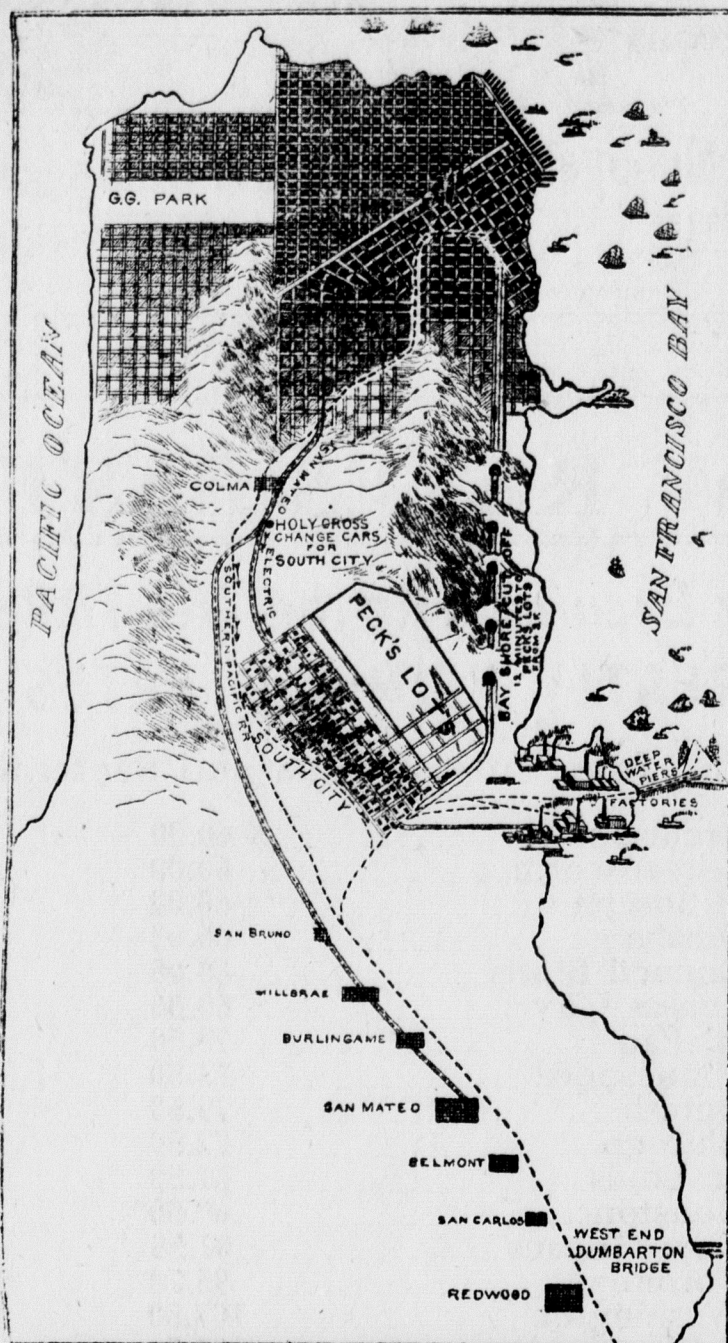
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"Good Roads "An Investment"

San Mateo County is the natural outlet for congested San Francisco. Our county's growth depends entirely upon the growth and the development of San Francisco.

The greatest factor for the development of the home and business life of these two counties bordering San Francisco Bay will be transportation facilities. Individuals and corporations spend millions of dollars on railroads to handle one end of the transportation business. The other end belongs to the citizen. His duty is to build GOOD ROADS.

We therefore suggest that every citizen become a booster for GOOD ROADS DAY in San Mateo County, and vote for the best system of roads that money and brains can build.

Yours very truly,

PECK & GARRETT.

SAN BRUNO ITEMS

On Thursday, Mrs. Chas. and Bessie Mender of San Francisco, visited Mrs. H. Madden of San Bruno.

The Alpha Whist Club held its regular meeting last Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Birkenfeld.

The two houses in the Third Addition, belonging to Mr. Hudson and Mr. Pudsee, are well along and reflect great credit on their builders, as well as their designers.

The site for a fire house in the Fourth Addition has been chosen just back of Mr. Henricks' grocery store and we understand that the building is to be erected without delay.

The new store being erected by Daniel J. Lynch at the railroad crossing is closed in and shows the building to be much larger and more commodious than was at first anticipated.

Much hay has been cut in the Third Addition and Huntington Park by private parties, whom we understand made a very handsome profit, owing to the present high prices.

John Burke, formerly employed by W. P. Fuller & Co., came up from Los Angeles last week to attend the funeral of his father. While here he visited Mrs. H. Madden of San Bruno.

On last Tuesday evening an exceedingly interesting lecture entitled "The Pilot," was delivered at the Methodist Church to an audience which taxed the capacity of that building.

The San Bruno Social and Improvement Club will give a social session at Town Hall this evening. There will be an entertainment followed by dancing. Admission 10 cents. This function is given to aid in enlarging the membership of the club.

Last Sunday evening a lecture was given in the Methodist church by Mr. Smoot, ex-pastor of the Second Congregational Church on "Christian Ethics and Socialism," which was largely attended and listened to with much interest.

Building operations still go on apace. A new store has just been started on

San Mateo Avenue to be used as a first class and up-to-date drug store and gents' furnishings, on the property owned by Mr. Wilson.

The applications of Doctors Bohm and Koerber for membership in the San Bruno Homestead, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, were favorably acted upon at the regular meeting of the Homestead last Tuesday evening, and they will be initiated at the large class initiation to take place shortly.

It is rumored that the owners of Belle Air Park are placing their track in first-class condition, preparatory to placing the remainder of their lots upon the market. We are pleased to see this, if true, for the lots are good property and are bound to attract a desirable class of home builders to the town.

The new grocery store of L. Petersen has been opened and is exciting much favorable comment, both for its neat, attractive appearance and for the large and well selected stock of goods which are carried. It is such progressiveness as this that is doing so much to attract home builders to San Bruno.

The regular meeting of the Dorcas Sewing Club was held on Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Edward C. Doyle, in the Third Addition. All members were present and a most delightful afternoon was spent with this most charming hostess. The membership in this, the oldest society in San Bruno, is very limited and a number of names are now on the waiting list for admission.

Strayed from Redwood City on May 19th—Buckskin horse about 15 hands high; 1050 pounds; 6 years old; branded FR on left hind leg above hock line back; sorrel stripe across shoulders; stripes around front legs above knee; saddle marks. Suitable reward. R. S. Chatham.

Just received, a splendid assortment of fancy dress gingham at Schneider's.

CONSERVATION IN CALIFORNIA

The first State meeting held in pursuance of the conference called by President Roosevelt to discuss the subject of conservation of the natural resources of the Nation, was that of the Counties Committee of the California Promotion Committee, held at Del Monte, May 8th, which had for its theme "Conservation in California."

Reports were received from the committees appointed at the previous meeting, held in Los Angeles last November on "Tourist in California," W. A. Beard, chairman; "Good Roads," H. A. van C. Torchiana, chairman; "Highway Tree Planting," Willis J. Sapon, chairman; "United Pacific States," George W. Pierce, chairman.

All the forty-eight counties of California were represented. Addresses were delivered as follows:

"Eucalyptus Growing in California," F. D. Cornell, of Los Angeles county, representing the Forestry Society of California; "California's River Problem," O. H. Miller, of Sacramento county, secretary of the Sacramento Valley Development Association; "Forest Tree Growing in California," G. B. Lull, State Forester; "Economic Value of Improving the Rivers and Harbors," John A. Fox, of Washington, D. C., Special Director of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress; "Conservation of the Waters," W. J. McGee, of Washington, D. C., secretary of the Inland Waterways Commission; "Restoration of our Forests," F. E. Olmsted, United States District Forester; "Conservation of California's Lands," W. W. Mackie, Soil Expert of the Department of Agriculture; "The National Conservation Commission," Dr. George C. Pardee, of Alameda county, member of the Commission for California.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the work of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, the United States Weather Bureau, and following the suggestion made in the various papers. The next meeting will be held at Visalia on November 13th.

COUNTY HAPPENINGS.

A Woman's Club has been organized at Redwood City.

John Fernandez, a Portuguese, aged 35 years, committed suicide at San Mateo on Monday by hanging himself to a tree.

Pescadero will soon have a newspaper. Victor Quincy will be its editor. It will be named "The Pescadero Bide-a-wee."

The City Council of Redwood City may put four saloons out of business shortly, on account of their being within 200 feet of a school house, which a lately passed ordinance does not permit.

Sheriff Chatham brought a Chinese named Lum Moon to Redwood City last Friday from Alameda County. Moon killed a countryman in this county about eighteen months ago, since which time he has avoided being arrested.

Sheriff Chatham left for Portland last Monday with necessary papers for the return to this county of V. A. McCreery, who will stand trial on a charge of bigamy. McCreery was married in Redwood City in April last to Miss Alice White of Pasadena by Justice Hannon. After the ceremony the couple went to Portland where McCreery has since been working as a druggist. Miss White's father learned that McCreery had a wife and two children in Redlands. He at once swore out a warrant for McCreery's arrest, charging him with bigamy.

METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. Hugh Strain, of Pennsylvania, who has been appointed to fill the pulpit of the local Methodist church during the balance of the conference year, ending September 1st next, in place of Rev. E. D. Kizer, who resigned to assume the presidency of the Christian College in Iowa, preached his first sermon last Sunday evening. Tomorrow evening at 7:30 District Superintendent W. C. Evans, of San Francisco district, will deliver the sermon.

SAN MATEO READY FOR JUNE FESTIVAL

The final preparations for the San Mateo June carnival, of which Elinor Falvey has been chosen queen, have been completed.

B street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues, will be converted into a great white way by a typical plantation home in which talented minstrels will hold sway. The other attractions will include a crazy house, armless lady, mirror maze, haunted swing, and performances by the champion broad swordsmen of Canada and the United States.

Roy Knabenshue will sail his airship day and night.

Much secrecy is being maintained in regard to the names of the debutantes who are to pose in the living pictures.

OUTLINE PLANS FOR BAY SHORE HIGHWAY

Outlining a plan for the building of a bay shore highway by opening up Charter Oak avenue, the Charter Oak avenue Improvement club of San Francisco has issued a circular to "boost" the project.

The organization declares in favor of building a straight highway 100 feet wide through the University Mound and Bay Shore districts.

The plan given provides for the continuation of Potrero avenue through Charter Oak avenue and, with the assistance of the city government, acquiring certain small pieces of property of nominal value in the path of the highway.

Geo. L. Perham, Baden Crossing, near this city, has a few thousand tender young broilers for sale at a very moderate price. An early call will give you a choice.

For shares in Fraternal Hall Association stock, see Harry Edwards. Shares may be purchased on the installment plan. Do no delay. Buy now.